



Town Council

of the

Borough of Pembroke

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1965



B O R O U G H O F P E M B R O K E

A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

C H I E F P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R

F O R T H E Y E A R 1 9 6 5

To:- Her Worship the Mayor and Corporation  
of the Borough of Pembroke.

Madam Mayor, Mrs. Wrench and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my Annual Report for  
the year ended 31st December, 1965.

O F F I C E R S

Chief Public Health Inspector - C. R. Sandell, Certificate of  
The Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination  
Joint Board. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for  
Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector - J. Hogg, Certificate of  
The Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination  
Joint Board. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for  
Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector - P. Meiring, Certificate of  
The Public Health Inspectors Education Board. Diploma of the  
Royal Society of Health for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.  
Appointed - 1st September, 1965.

Chief Clerk - G. F. Daniel.

Clerk - Miss R. Wrench.

Rodent Operative - Wm. Phillips.

POPULATION The population was estimated to be 13,480. This is  
an increase of 70 compared with the figure for 1964, which was  
13,410.

INHABITED HOUSES The number of inhabited houses in the Borough  
at the end of 1965 was estimated at 3,877.

RATEABLE VALUE The Rateable Value of the Borough of Pembroke  
at the 1st April, 1965 was £329,736. The sum represented by a  
penny rate was estimated to be £1,248, 10s. Od.

# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

## WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the Borough is provided by the Pembrokeshire Water Board. It is pumped from Milton Springs to reservoirs at Stevens Green and Golden Hill. To ensure that the water is bacteriologically safe, it is chlorinated. It is a water of excellent organic purity, is non-corrosive but is somewhat hard and is liable to lay down scale in boilers and hot water systems. Five samples of water were taken during the year. All except one showed the water to be both chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory. The remaining sample showed "the presence of a mass of fungal hyphae in which was embedded an aquatic worm". I drew the attention of the Pembrokeshire Water Board to this.

One of the above samples was examined for Artificial Radio-activity. The artificial radio-activity due to beta-emitters was 4 picocuries per litre. The artificial radioactivity rose from 1.2 picocuries per litre in 1962 to 5 picocuries per litre in 1963 and has now fallen to 4 picocuries per litre. This is still well within the suggested standard of the World Health Organisation Study Group on Water Standards which is 10 picocuries per litre for drinking water. How stringent this standard is, can be judged from the Standard of 20 picocuries per litre set by the Medical Research Council for Radioactivity in Thames water.

The fluorine content varies from 0.027 parts per million to 0.06 parts per million. The recommended amount for public water supply is 1.0 part per million.

Complaints were received during the year of a taste of chlorine in the water. The taste was so strong that in some cases food cooked in this water was inedible. The water only remained in this condition for a short period of time, perhaps only one hour, and it was therefore not possible to obtain samples of the water in sufficient quantity for analysis. Some small quantities were checked for chlorine content and although the water smelled strongly of chlorine, none could be detected. The routine samples showed a residual chlorine content of 0.3 parts per million. The Water Board was also informed of these complaints.

One sample of water was taken from a private supply. The result showed that the water was chemically satisfactory but bacteriologically unsafe. A Berkefeldt filter was installed and further samples taken.

The following table shows approximately the number of dwellings drawing water from:-

- (a) A supply provided by the Pembrokeshire Water Board directly to the house.
- (b) Pembrokeshire Water Board supply from standpipe.
- (c) Private supplies.

	No. of Houses	Population
Pembrokeshire Water Board:-		
Supplies direct to houses	3,835	13,332
Standpipes	8	28
Private Supplies	34	120



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The general arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are adequate for the present needs of the District. With the development of the large new Council housing estates at Park Estate extension and Monkton, together with the increased number of private houses, the present system cannot be expected to cope with the increased flow of sewage in the future. New sewers and pumping stations will have to be constructed in the near future and possibly some form of treatment plant provided to prevent pollution of the Milford Haven. Testing and inspection of new drainage works continued during the year. 95 premises were visited for this purpose and a total of 349 visits were made in connection with the inspection and testing of drains.

The clearing of choked drains and sewers also proceeded normally during the year. A charge is made for clearing drains; but sewers are cleared without charge. During the year 200 blockages were cleared.

## CLOSET ACCOMODATION

The following table shows approximately the number of inhabited houses with water closets, bucket closets and privies:-

<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Bucket Closets</u>	<u>Privies</u>
3,788	89	Nil

Most of the premises served by bucket closets are isolated farms and cottages where no sewer is available. Progress continues to be made in converting these closets to water closets mainly through the operation of the Standard and Discetionary Grant schemes.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse collection is carried out by direct labour. A Shelvoke and Drewry 16/18 Fore and Aft Tipping refuse freighter and a team consisting of a driver/loader, two loaders and two part-time loaders, is employed to carry out this work. Refuse is collected weekly with the exception of a few main roads which are collected twice weekly. Salvage is not collected at present as there are difficulties in disposing of this commodity.

The refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at Waterloo. One man and a Bristol Taurus excavating shovel are employed in controlling the tip. Because of the large amount of building construction being carried out in the district, there has been no shortage of soil for use as covering material. More was received than could be used and this has been stock-piled for future use. The land in use as a tip is a part of a creek which is an offshoot of the Milford Haven. A barrage was formed across the creek some years ago and the land-locked portion used as a tip. This will probably only last another two or three years and a start will be made in the near future on the construction of a new barrage to land-lock another part of the creek.

## SANITARY INSPECTION

The following is a tabular statement showing:-

- (a) The number and nature of inspections made during the year.
- (b) The number of statutory and other notices served.
- (c) The result of the service of such notices.

### General Sanitation

Water Supply	13
Drainage	628
Public Conveniences	38
Refuse Collection	19
Refuse Disposal	27
Accumulations & Deposits	10
Rodent Control	11
Miscellaneous Sanitary visits	296
Caravan Sites	17
Factories & Workshops	9
Council Houses	62
Visits to Housing Applicants	162
Diseases of Animals Act	48
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	32
Infectious Disease	3

### Filthy or Verminous Premises

Houses visited	3
Revisits	11
Meat and Food Inspection and Food Premises	
Abattoir	398
Butchers	15
Grocers	9
Confectioners	5
Ice-cream Premises	10
Market Stalls	2
Public Houses & Hotels	4
Restaurants	20
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	5
Milk Samples	15
Unsound Food	27
Others	3

### Under Public Health Act

Houses Visited	30
Revisits	82

### Notices Served

Verbal	Nil
Informal	61
Statutory	Nil

### Under Housing Act

Houses visited	10
Revisits	453
Improvements	174

### Notices Complied With

Verbal	Nil
Informal	45
Statutory	Nil

The total number of visits made for all purposes was 2,651.

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

During the year 31 premises were registered under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The following table shows the number of persons employed:-

Class of workplace	Number registered	Number of persons employed
Offices	7	34
Retail Shops	19	30
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	1
Catering establishments and canteens	4	11
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	Nil
Totals	31	76

During the year 32 premises received a general inspection and the occupiers were notified of any deficiencies in the required standards.

#### CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

- (1) There are no camping sites used as such in the Borough.
- (2) The number of caravan sites used in the Borough was 10.
- (3) The number of caravan sites in the Borough holding a licence under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 was 4.
- (4) The estimated number of persons resident on the caravan sites during the period was 205.
- (5) In connection with the above figures I have to point out that two of the above unlicensed sites are occupied by Gypsies and action was being taken to clear the sites. In the case of the other four unlicensed sites the owners have applied, or are applying, for licences.

#### SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no publically owned or privately owned swimming baths or bathing pools in the Borough open to the Public.

Plans were being prepared for the construction of a children's paddling pool in the Memorial Park at Pembroke Dock. To keep the water free from contamination this pool will be equipped with a continuous-flow chlorination plant.



## ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS AND FLEAS

During 1965 it was found necessary to treat one house for infestation by Bed-Bugs and two houses for infestation by Fleas. In the case of the infestation by Bed-Bugs the premises and furniture were treated before the occupier was removed to a Council House.

Two separate sprayings with insecticide were given at an interval of one month and these were followed by a third spraying after removal. Cases of this type are so rare, and the standard of cleanliness of families re-housed by the Council so high, that it has not been necessary to carry out routine inspection of their belongings before removal. The infestations by Fleas were in Council Houses, but were of minor proportions and easily dealt with.

## SCHOOLS

There are 12 schools in the Borough. 11 are under the control of the Pembrokeshire Local Education Authority and one is a voluntary aided school. They all have a piped water supply and, in each case, the sanitary accommodation consists of individual water closet pans connected to the public sewer. Inspections of the sanitary accommodation were made at one school during the year. This accommodation was found to be in need of redecoration and the cleanliness of fittings and premises found to be unsatisfactory. The defects were notified to the Education Authorities. In my view the sanitary accommodation in the older schools should be brought up to a modern standard by being placed completely under cover, and at least be made to communicate with the classroom buildings by means of a covered way.

## CLEAN AIR

Until recently there has been no concern over atmospheric pollution and the Pembrokeshire air has always been considered to be of exceptional purity. Consequently no atmospheric pollution readings were taken in the Borough by this department. Recently, however, with the building of the nearby oil-refinery and the proposed construction of a £70,000,000 oil-fired power station, fears have been expressed regarding the possibility of damage being caused to health by atmospheric pollution.

Proposals have been made by the Central Electricity Generating Board to set up stations in and around the Borough to measure the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air. It is expected that these stations will be in full operation by the end of 1966.

## H O U S I N G

There are a lot of poor-class cottages in the Borough and the general standard of housing remains low. The poor general condition of housing makes it an uneconomical proposition to operate the increase permitted by the Rent Act, 1957. Because of the steady increase in the costs of labour and materials, owners find it increasingly difficult to do even essential repairs and the condition of many houses continues to deteriorate to the point where demolition is the only answer to the problem.



During the year 4 Clearance Areas were declared. These consisted of 16 houses, 14 of which were on sites adjoining existing Clearance Areas in Lower Pennar and Bufferland. It is hoped that their sites will be eventually re-developed. In addition, two Demolition Orders were made on Individual houses.

The Council continued its housing programme and a total of 75 new houses were completed during the year. 65 of these were on the Monkton and King Street sites where houses included in Clearance Areas had been demolished.

In addition work was completed on the twelve flatlets at "The Gables". These flatlets have been designed for the elderly and consist of an entrance hall, a kitchen and a bed-sitting room. Each flatlet is centrally heated and a communal lounge and laundry are provided. A caretaker, who lives on the premises, cleans and maintains all communal parts of the building.

The Council re-housed 168 families during the year. The total number of persons re-housed was approximately 588. Because of shortage of staff it was not possible to carry out the normal routine inspection of council houses but 62 visits were made. The general standard of cleanliness remained high and few cases were found where any action was necessary. Notes were taken of any defects and these were passed on to the Borough Surveyor for his attention.

The total number of Corporation houses, at the 31st December, was 946, made up as follows:-

<u>PEMBROKE AREA</u>		<u>PEMBROKE DOCK AREA</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
<u>Permanent</u>				
Green Meadow	80	Ferry Road	44	
Shoulder of Mutton	162	Hawkestone Road	84	
South Terrace	44	Cross Park	50	
The Green	12	Laws Street	24	
Merchants Park	43	Park Estate	158	
Monkton Housing Site	89	Market Street	20	
		Military Road	10	
		Imble Street	12	
		King Street	12	
		Cae Glas	1	
		59 High Street	1	
	<u>430</u>		<u>416</u>	<u>846</u>
<u>Temporary</u>				
Jograms	16	Britannia Estate	84	100
Totals	<u>446</u>		<u>500</u>	<u>946</u>

#### HOUSING STATISTICS

##### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:-

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)..... 41
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 95
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932..... Nil
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... Nil

- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 18
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 23
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES
- Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers..... 7
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR
- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
- (a) By owners..... Nil
- (b) By local Authority..... Nil
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
- (a) By owners..... Nil
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners..... Nil
- (c) Proceeding under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957.
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 2
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... Nil
- (d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... Nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit..... Nil
4. HOUSING ACT, 1957 - PART IV - OVERCROWDING:-
- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year..... Not known

- (2) Number of families dwelling therein..... Not known
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein..... Not known
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year..... Nil
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year..... Nil
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases..... Nil
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding..... Nil

### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Applications for both Discretionary and Standard Grants are dealt with jointly by this Department and the Borough Surveyor's Department. During the year 40 applications for grants were received. By the end of the year 56 had been approved and payment made in respect of 32 grants after completion of the works.

The following table shows the amenities provided as a result of these grants:-

Amenity	Number of properties provided
Fixed bath	28
Wash-hand basin	28
Hot water supply	28
Internal water closet	32
Foodstore	32

One hundred and seventy-four visits were made in connection with Improvement Grants.

## I N S P E C T I O N   A N D   S U P E R V I S I O N O F   F O O D

### MILK SUPPLY

Nine dairymen are trading in the Borough. Eight of these are retailing untreated milk. The designation "Tuberculin Tested" has now been replaced by the designation "Untreated" and all milks which were formerly sold as Tuberculin Tested are now sold under this new designation.



During the year 11 samples of milk were taken for the statutory tests and for the presence of brucella abortus. All were found to comply with the standards laid down by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations and to be free from brucella abortus.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the inspection of farms and other premises where milk is produced.

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

An important part of the duties of the Public Health Inspector is the inspection of meat at the Public Abattoir. This Abattoir not only supplies meat to the Borough but also to the surrounding districts, and even so far afield as Cardiff and Newport. During the year 9,197 animals were slaughtered and 9,117 of these were inspected. The animals not inspected were killed for private persons for their own consumption. As the law stands, because this meat is not for sale, there is no obligation to have it inspected and in each of the above cases the Inspector was requested not to inspect the carcase or viscera. As can be seen from the above figures, 80 animals, consisting of 73 pigs and 7 sheep, were not inspected.

In my view, this constitutes a dangerous loophole in the existing legislation: because there is nothing to prevent such meat being given away in a diseased condition. Furthermore, although it is illegal for any person to sell meat which has not been inspected, it would be very difficult to be certain that none of this meat had, in fact, been sold.

All carcases inspected and passed as fit for human consumption are now marked with a stamp to show that they have been inspected. A total of 398 visits were made to the Abattoir for the purpose of meat inspection. The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the number affected with Tuberculosis and other diseased conditions.

# CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	<u>Cattle, excluding Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Number killed	1,109	13	1,123	4,633	2,319	9,197
Number inspected	1,109	13	1,123	4,626	2,246	9,117

## All Diseases except Tuberculosis

Whole Carcasses condemned	0	0	4	21	4	29
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Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	747	6	27	509	405	1,694
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Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	67.5	46.1	2.76	11.48	18.42	
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## Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	84	84

Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	3.74	
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The following list shows the numbers of individual carcasses and organs condemned together with the reasons for condemnation.

## BOVINES

Whole carcasses - Nil

## Parts of Bovines

15 Heads & Tongues	- 12 Actinomycosis and Actino- bacillosis.
	1 Abscesses.
	2 Cysticercus Bovis.
2 Heads excluding Tongues	- 2 Abscesses.
51 Lungs	- 31 Pleurisy. 4 Pneumonia.
	2 Echinococcus Veterinorum.
	14 Miscellaneous Parasites.

152 Whole Lungs

- 74 Distomatosis.
- 21 Cavernous Angioma.
- 28 Abscesses.
- 2 Echinococcus Veterinorum.
- 4 Necrosis.
- 22 Miscellaneous Parasites.
- 1 Fatty Degeneration.

535 Part livers

- 532 Cirrhosis.
- 3 Abscesses.

4 Hearts

- 2 Pericarditis.
- 2 Cysticercus Bovis.

7 Spleens

- 7 Peritonitis.

2 Mesenteric Fats

- 2 Pentastomum.

4 Kidneys

- 4 Hydronephrosis.

1 Udder

- 1 Mastitis.

Miscellaneous

- Bruising - 294 lbs.

#### CALVES.

4 Whole carcasses

- 1 Pyelonephritis.
- 1 Pyaemia.
- 1 Septicaemia.
- 1 Oedema & Emaciation.

#### Parts of Calves.

23 Lungs

- 22 Pneumonia. 1 Melanosis.

3 Livers

- 3 Abscesses.

6 Kidneys

- 6 Nephritis.

Miscellaneous

- Bruising - 12 lbs.

#### SHEEP AND LAMBS.

21 Whole carcasses

- 5 Spticaemia. 6 Oedema.
- 4 Moribund. 1 Abnormal Odour.
- 3 Emaciation & Oedema.
- 1 Pyelonephritis.
- 1 Extensive bruising.

#### Parts of Sheep and Lambs

1 Head & Tongue

- 1 Coenurus Cerebralis.

148 Lungs

- 95 Strongylus refescens.
- 9 Pleurisy. 43 Pneumonia.
- 1 Multiple Abscesses.



357 Livers

- 330 Miscellaneous Parasites.
- 21 Fatty Degeneration.
- 4 Abscesses.
- 2 Echinoccus Veterinorum.

2 Hearts

- 2 Pericarditis.

2 Kidneys

- 2 Nephritis.

Miscellaneous

- Bruising - 86 lbs.
- Abscesses - 3 lbs.

#### PIGS

4 Whole carcasses

- 2 Moribund. 1 Absence of Rigor Mortis.
- 1 Septicaemia.

#### Parts of Pigs.

68 Heads & Tongues

- 67 Tuberculosis.
- 1 Abscesses.

294 Lungs

- 225 Pneumonia. 66 Pleurisy.
- 3 Miscellaneous Parasites.

91 Livers

- 72 Parasitic Cirrhosis.
- 17 Peritonitis.
- 1 Tuberculosis.
- 1 Fatty Degeneration.

56 Hearts

- 56 Pericarditis.

14 Mesenteric Fats

- 10 Tuberculosis.
- 4 Peritonitis.

2 Kidneys

- 2 Hydronephrosis.

Miscellaneous

- Bruising - 124 lb.

During the year an estimated total of 1,408,166 lbs. of meat and offal was dealt with at the Abattoir. Of this 8,769 lbs., equivalent to 0.62% was condemned.

## FOODSHOPS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHER FOOD PREMISES.

88 visits were made to foodshops during 1965. 61 premises were visited in connection with inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, and where contraventions were found the occupier was asked to carry out works to bring the premises up to the standard required. 27 visits were made in connection with the inspection of food and the following table shows the approximate weights of the various types of food condemned:-

Meat at retail shops.	189 lb.
Canned meats.	302 lb.
Canned fruit and vegetables.	311 lb.
Other foods.	<u>194 lb.</u>
	<u>996 lb.</u>

During the year one shop was registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

## ADULTERATION ETC.

The bulk of the Food and Drugs Act sampling is at present being carried out by the Weights and Measures Department of the Pembrokeshire County Council.

The following table shows that 182 samples of food were taken in the Borough during the year:-

<u>SAMPLE.</u>	<u>NUMBER TAKEN.</u>
Milk	90.
Drugs	16.
Bread	7.
Confectionary	6.
Soft Drinks	5.
Margarine	4.
Sausages	4.
Tinned Milk	3.
Sugar	3.
Tea	3.
Drinking Chocolate	3.
Tinned Meat	3.
Cake Mixture	2.
Soup	2.
Baby Food	2.
Vinegar	2.
Preserves	2.
Ice-cream	2.
Fruit Filling	2.
Cream	2.
Butter	2.

SAMPLE.NUMBER TAKEN.

Glucose	1.
Milk Pudding	1.
Salt	1.
Coffee	1.
Flour	1.
Custard Powder	1.
Corn Flour	1.
Rice	1.
Baking Powder	1.
Thyme	1.
Lard	1.
Vegetable Oil	1.
Cheese	1.
Beef Suet	1.
Christmas Pudding	1.
Butter Beans	1.
Baked Beans	1.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of food are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service in Carmarthen and by Messrs. Herbert J. Evans & Partners, Public Analyst, Bank Lane, Carmarthen.

During the year the following samples of food were submitted for examination:-

1. One slightly blown tin of tomatoes - Contents were fit for human consumption. The tin content was 140 p.p.m. which is below the limit of 250 p.p.m. Blowing caused by "hydrogen swell" due to damage to internal lacquer on tinplate.
2. Sample of dried peas - Found to have been damaged by insects. Fit for human consumption but not of merchantable quality.
3. Sample of chocolate - Found to be infested by the *Stegobium Paniceum* (Bread Beetle). As the beetles are harmless the Analyst found that the chocolate was fit for human consumption but not of the quality demanded.

SHELLFISH (MOLLUSCAN).

There are no shellfish beds or layings in the Borough.



## GENERAL.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year one premises was disinfected after a case of infectious disease.

### COMPLAINTS.

518 complaints were received during the year and the appropriate action was taken in each case.

### RODENT CONTROL.

Continued use was made of the rodenticide "Warfarin" which was first tried in the Borough during 1952. Warfarin gives excellent results and, being virtually non-toxic to humans and most domestic animals, is safe for use. Resistance to Warfarin has not yet been encountered in the rat or mice population in the Borough. A special mix containing sugar and mineral oil is used for baiting sewers. During the year the rodent operative carried out 256 campaigns at 238 premises. The total number of visits made to premises, including routine survey, was 1,100. In addition, the complete sewer system of both Pembroke and Pembroke Dock was treated for rats. These sewer treatments are carried out annually and result in the rat population in the sewers being kept to a minimum.

### FACTORIES ACT.

There are 2 non-power factories and 63 mechanical-power factories in the Borough, making a total of 65. Unfortunately, due to the pressure of other work, regular inspection has not been possible. Nine visits were made, however, to factories in the district. To the best of my knowledge, no outwork was carried on in the Borough.

### CONCLUSION.

I should like to take this opportunity Madam Mayor, Mrs. Wrench and Gentlemen, of thanking you and the other Chief Officers for the assistance and co-operation so readily given throughout the year. Finally I should like to place on record my appreciation of the loyal and conscientious service of the members of my staff.

I am,  
Madam Mayor, Mrs. Wrench and  
Gentlemen,  
Yours obediently,

C. R. SANDELL, F.A.P.H.I.,  
M.R.S.H.,

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Sanitary Department,  
Pembroke Dock.  
30th January, 1967.









# Borough of Pembroke

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the year 1965.



B O R O U G H   O F   P E M B R O K E .

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE  
YEAR 1965.

To Her Worship the Mayor and Corporation of the  
Borough of Pembroke

Madam Mayor, Mrs. Wrench and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual  
Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1965.

Housing

Good progress continues to be made on the  
re-development sites at Monkton and King Street.  
Progress is also being made to acquire property for  
the re-housing of problem families.

With industrial development taking place in  
the district, housing is still quite a problem.

Infectious diseases

A number of cases of Measles occurred  
during the year but there were no deaths or no serious  
complications were reported.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified  
during the year was five as compared with seven during  
1964 and only one death occurred from this disease.

It is pleasing to note that, of recent years,  
the adolescent less commonly succumbs to Tuberculosis  
and that the number of school-leavers who are vaccinated  
against this disease is gradually increasing, but the  
demand is still not as great as one would wish.

Again I would like to emphasise how  
important a part the Public Health Inspector plays in  
the maintenance of the conditions suitable for healthy  
living. Much work has been done to implement the  
recommendations made under the Food and Hygiene  
Regulations and conditions have improved.

I should like to take this opportunity to  
thank the members of the Council and its Officers for





their continued courtesy and co-operation and to include in this my thanks to my clerk, Mrs. Joan Short, for all her help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

*Phyllis M. Bowen*

PHYLLIS M. BOWEN, M.R.C.S.,  
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.,

The Clinic,  
Warren Street,  
TENBY.

Tel: Tenby 2991/2.

for the first time in the history of the world  
the world has been divided into two parts  
the part of the world that is the world  
and the part of the world that is not the world

the part of the world that is the world

the part of the world that is not the world  
the part of the world that is the world

the part of the world that is the world  
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the part of the world that is not the world

# V I T A L   S T A T I S T I C S

Population (Registrar General's Estimate).....

1965..... 13,480

	<u>Pem Boro'</u> <u>1965</u>	<u>Pem Boro'</u> <u>1964</u>	<u>County of</u> <u>Pembroke</u>	<u>England</u> <u>&amp; Wales</u>
Live Births	278	281		
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	20.62	20.95	18.29	18.1
Illegitimate Live Births	23	16		
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	8.27	5.69		
Still Births	5	3		
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Live & Still Births)	17.66	10.56	20.10	15.7
Total Live & Still Births	283	284		
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 yr)	10	11		
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)				
- total	35.97	39.14	22.79	19.0
- legitimate	35.97	37.73		
- illegitimate	Nil	62.50		
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks)				
(per 1,000 Live Births)	10.79	35.58	13.67	13.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week)				
(per 1,000 Live Births)	10.79	28.46	10.82	
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 wk and Still Births combined)(per 1,000 Live & Still Births)	28.26	38.73	30.71	
Maternal Deaths	Nil	Nil		
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live & Still Births)	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.25
Deaths	165	193		
Death Rate (per 1,000 pop)	12.27	14.39	12.53	11.5





### Infant Mortality

There were 10 deaths of infants under one year of age during 1965, showing a slight decrease in the infant mortality rate on that for last year. Four of the deaths were of premature infants, who all weighed under 5 lbs. at birth. Details are shown below :-

	<u>Age at death.</u>	<u>Birth Weight.</u>	<u>Cause of Death.</u>
1.	1 minute	-	Prematurity.
2.	3 days	5 lbs.	Premature separation of placenta and cerebral anoxia.
3.	5 days	2 lb. 9 ozs.	Prematurity and Pulmonary atelectasis.
4.	2 months	-	Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomitus.
5.	2 months	-	Broncho-pneumonia and congenital heart disease.
6.	9 weeks	-	Congestion of the lungs with pneumonia.
7.	3 months	-	Broncho-pneumonia.
8.	4 months	4 lbs. 12 ozs.	Prematurity and right lobar pneumonia.
9.	5 months	-	Broncho-pneumonia.
10.	8 months	-	Broncho-pneumonia.

### Deaths (General)

The general death rate shows a decrease on last year's figure and is also lower than that for the County of Pembroke. Heart disease accounted for 59 of the total deaths and there were 25 deaths from malignant disease, of which 4 were due to cancer of the lung; it is known that 2 of these were fairly heavy smokers of cigarettes.

Approximately 29.7% of the total 165 deaths occurred in persons aged between 70 and 80 years and 20.6% in persons over 80 years.

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
TOTAL (All causes)	88	77
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	7
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1
Diabetes	-	1

# STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,

January 10, 1901.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

ON JANUARY 10, 1899.

ALBANY:

ANDREWS & BROWN, PRINTERS.

1901.

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<u>Causes of death (cont.)</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	13
Coronary disease, angina	23	10
Hypertension with heart disease	2	1
Other heart disease	12	11
Other circulatory disease	9	4
Pneumonia	5	10
Bronchitis	3	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2
Congenital malformations	2	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	9
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2
All other accidents	-	1

### NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases of infectious diseases were notified to us during the year :-

Measles - 242  
Scarlet Fever - 9  
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - 5  
Puerperal Pyrexia - 1  
Suspected Food Poisoning - 4  
Pneumonia - 1

### Tuberculosis

There was only one death from tuberculosis - a man of 80 years, who was a retired coal miner. Five new cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 4 men and 1 woman with ages ranging from 35 to 66 years, were notified.

### Prevention of Tuberculosis

#### B.C.G.Vaccination

B.C.G.Vaccination of contacts and school leavers continues to be carried out in the Borough. Clinic sessions are held and the Schools are also visited. During 1965, 86 school-leavers (pupils aged 13 yrs and over) were skin tested and 79 of these were vaccinated. 3 contacts were also skin tested and two required vaccination. Dr. D.Llewelyn Davies, the Chest Physician, also vaccinates contacts at the Chest Clinic.

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mobile Unit of the Mass Radiography Service paid 10 visits to the Borough during 1965, when a total of 911 persons were examined. This figure includes 352 pupils and 48 teaching staff and other staff at Pembroke Grammar School.





## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

### LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES. PART III

#### Care of Mothers and Young Children.

This service is undertaken by the County Council. Ante-natal supervision is provided by the District Nurse/Midwives and by the patient's own doctor. A maternity outfit is provided by the County Council for all home confinements. There is a Child Welfare Centre at both Pembroke and Pembroke Dock, staffed by a Medical Officer, Health Visitor and District Nurse/Midwives.

#### Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

There are three District Nurse/Midwives in the Borough and the Midwifery Service is provided by the County Council through the agency of the County Nursing Association, which is supervised by the County Nursing Officer, under the direction of the County Medical Officer.

#### Health Visiting Service.

There are three whole-time Health Visitors and School Nurses in the Borough, working under the supervision of the County Nursing Officer.

#### Home Nursing.

There are three District Nurses in the Borough and also a Relief Nurse, employed by the County Council for combined Home Nursing and Midwifery duties.

### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Both vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are carried out at the Infant Welfare Clinics and by the general practitioners, who are paid by the County Council for records received each quarter by your Medical Officer. The following records were received during the year :-

Primary Smallpox vaccinations	- 114	Re-vaccinations	-117
Diphtheria immunisations	- 388	Booster doses	-223
Whooping cough immunisations	- 332	Tetanus immunisations	367

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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### AMBULANCE SERVICE

This service is controlled by the County Council and there are now nine ambulances in the county, with a special arrangement for certain 'sitting cases' to be conveyed by car.

The Pembroke Dock ambulance made 824 journeys during the year, carrying 588 stretcher patients and 2,383 sitting patients. The total mileage was 32,181 miles, averaging 10.83 miles per patient. Most of the routine out-patient cases and transfers between hospitals in the South of the County are dealt with by this ambulance.

### DOMESTIC HEALTH SERVICE

The Home Help Organiser employed by the County Council is responsible for the day-to-day administration of this service, which endeavours to provide domestic help in households where such assistance is needed on account of sickness and old age. It helps to reduce the need for hospital beds and for Part III accommodation.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 :- Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was necessary under this section.

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES

This report is submitted to the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc. for their consideration and approval. It is a general statement of the results of the work done during the year 1917.

The Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc. has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc. for the year 1917. The Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc. has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc. for the year 1917.

## STATEMENT OF RESULTS

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## REMARKS ON THE REPORT

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